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**CHAPTER: 4
SUMMARY OF
POVERTY AS CAPABILITY DEPRIVATION**

Poverty must not be based on the criteria of lowness of income but also can see as a deprivation of basic capability and that will show the standard of identification of poverty. No doubt low income is main cause of poverty but lack of income is also the principle reason for a person's capability deprivation. The insufficient income is a strong predisposing factor for impoverish of life. The capability approaches to poverty are deprivation (intrinsically important whereas low income is only instrumentally significant), income is not the only instrument in generating capabilities and the impact of income and capabilities varies between communities, families and even individuals.

The income and capability are strongly influenced by age, gender, social role, location, epidemiological atmosphere and others of an individual. Handicaps, disabled, illness, and older age person are not able to earn income as well as not convert income to capability. So this entails about the "real poverty" in terms of capability of deprivation.

Distribution within the family raises further complications with the income approach to poverty like sex bias (deprivation of girls is more checked by looking at capability deprivation).

Income is such an important means to capabilities and hence enhanced capabilities in leading a life that would be more productive and earn higher income. Better health care and basic education are not only the factors for improving income and leads to better quality of life but there is also increase a person's ability to earn an income and be free from income-poverty as well.

India are having great diverse in terms of human development like Kerala having much higher levels of education, health care and land reform than other states but suffered from fairly anti-market policies, with deep suspicion of market-based economic expansion without control but some of northern states have suffered from low levels of social development, with varying degrees of control and market-based opportunities.

Despite moderate economic growth, Kerala are growing with faster rate of reduction in income poverty but in other states like Panjab where income poverty has reduced through high economic growth. The enhancement of human capabilities also tends to go with an expansion of productivities and earning power.

Social inequality may also erode social cohesion, and some types of inequalities can make it difficult to achieve even efficiency. A.B. Atkinson's told "equally distributed equivalent income;" A person is rich but he has not opportunity to participate in politics, he is not "poor" in usual sense, but is clearly poor in terms of an important freedom.

Loss of income leads to unemployment and compensated by income support. If income loss were involved in unemployment, then that loss could be to a great extent erased for the individual involved by the income support. Income inequality of Western Europe has done much better in terms of levels and trends of inequality than the U.S.

Spaces of income of African Americans are decidedly poorer than American whites. This is example of relative deprivation of African Americans within the nation, but not compared with poorer people in the rest of the world. U.S. black men have 1.8 times the mortality of white men, black women have nearly three times the mortality of white women and adjusted for differences in family income, while the mortality rate is 1.2 times higher for black men, it is as much as 2.2 times higher for black women.

Extreme poverty is now heavily concentrated on South and sub-Saharan Africa because of lowest levels of per capita of income but not telling about nature and content of their respective deprivation, nor of their comparative poverty. Levels of infant mortality and adult literacy are least in these countries. Mortality and nutrition are main contrast between India and sub-Saharan Africa.

The low female-male ratios in Asia and North Africa indicate the influence of social factors. The lower mortality rates of females in Europe and America, the female-male ratio rises gradually with the age. A lower ratio would be expected in Asia or North Africa partly because of the lower general life expectancy and higher fertility rate.

Sources: Development as freedom written by Amartya Sen